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THE COURT: I have read your submissions on the remaining issues on jurisdictional discovery. Let's take them one at a time. Let's let Mr. Wittels take the starting point.

MR. WITTELS: Good afternoon, your Honor. If the Court please, Ms. Nurhussein will take this.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Thank you, your Honor.

We conferred with defense counsel. We were able to reach agreement on several categories of documents. As both we and defense counsel noted in our respective letters, there are really four main areas of dispute or four main outstanding issues. I'll start with the first category, which is Publicis's role in the reorganization, Publicis and Maurice Levy, who is the CEO of Publicis. Throughout the discovery process Publicis's counsel repeatedly represented to us and the Court that Mr. Levy --

THE COURT: Short-change the history and get to what it is you want them to do now and what they don't want to do, and we'll go from there.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: What we would like them to do is search for the discoverable information in Mr. Levy's documents relating to the organization.

THE COURT: Paper or email or both?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Both.

THE COURT: Mr. Evans?

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MR. EVANS: Your Honor, we have conferred with Mr.

Levy and we have retrieved all responsive hardcopy documents.

I think the issue where we disagree with plaintiffs' counsel is whether or not we should need to search the email accounts of Mr. Levy. Publicis has already admitted that Mr. Levy participated in the decision to create MSLGroup with Olivier Fleurot, the CEO of MSLGroup. We have produced the PowerPoint that was presented to Publicis's P12 on the subject.

After the last conference and producing budgeting documents referenced at the conference, there are comments contained within that production that depict the correspondence from MSLGroup, from Olivier Fleurot, to Publicis on the subject. So we think that the plaintiffs have that which they need to make their argument with respect to jurisdiction. To have to search the email account of the CEO of Publicis Groupe, who sits in France and is subject to the French blocking laws, is too extreme at this stage.

THE COURT: Do you have any idea what the volume is, what language it's in, and whether there are counterparts to the emails in the United States?

MR. EVANS: There won't be any counterparts in the United States that are Publicis Groupe documents, since there are no Publicis Groupe employees here.

THE COURT: I wasn't clear perhaps. The question was

if Mr. Levy was emailing to, and I'll use fictitious names,

John Watson at MSL New York, presumably there are copies in the

Watson email file at MSL. That just changes the burden from

Publicis to MSL, but it avoids the French blocking statute

unless there is a binding corporate rule or something else that

makes the material already in New York part of the French

privacy regime.

MR. EVANS: The creation of MSLGroup generally happened between Olivier Fleurot, who is in France, and Maurice Levy, who was in France, so emails would be at the French level in any event. In terms of the size of their account, we do not know. We did pull as part of our leading up this conference accounts of Jean-Michel Etienne and Mathias Emmerich, who is the general secretary. We have some corrupted files, but of the files we have been able to pull, we have 350,000 emails, or documents.

THE COURT: What is it that you want to argue?

Presumably you have the admission that Mr. Levy of Publicis

from France participated in creating MSL. Either that is

sufficient by itself along with the other evidence you have or

it isn't. What difference does it make what the details are

provided that when you make an argument, they don't then come

back and try to shoot holes in it?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, we certainly can make that argument. But under the jurisdictional analysis of

C.P.L.R. 301, one of the factors to look at is the actual degree and nature of the parent's involvement, not just the fact that the parent had some involvement in a restructuring but the exact nature and degree.

THE COURT: Is that what the Publicis 30(b)(6) witness testified to?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, if I recall correctly, the 30(b)(6) witness said that Mr. Levy was essentially the person who would have knowledge and who was behind the reorganization.

THE COURT: That's not the question per se. The question is did the witness say, we were intimately involved, we were not involved? The wording matters.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, if I recall correctly, I think the 30(b)(6) witness provided some conflicting testimony where on the one hand he said that Mr. Levy was behind the reorganization and at the same time he said that MSL was the one that implemented it. I think in this particular case --

THE COURT: That is not a conflict as you have just described it. Keep going.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: I think in this particular case having some written discovery that actually reflects the extent to which Publicis was driving the process, the extent to which Publicis created the network for its own benefit, all of those are things that courts within the circuit say bear upon the 301

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analysis and whether corporate formality is observed during the restructuring process.

If I could also respond to when Mr. Evans pointed out that they were searching Mr. Etienne's and Mr. Emmerich's emails. My understanding is that those emails relate primarily to the requests for raise exceptions to the salary and hiring freeze and not necessarily to the reorganization.

MR. EVANS: If I may respond, your Honor. The test for jurisdiction deals with the nature and degree and involvement of a parent in the operations of the entities that it owns. It would have to do with how they operate, not how they are created. The cases cited by plaintiffs with respect to restructurings were about restructurings of operations that existed.

Publicis has admitted that it was involved in the creation of MSLGroup. The 30(b)(6) deposition witness testified in response to a question from Mr. Wittels that Maurice Levy, the Publicis Groupe chairman, initiated the organizational restructuring of the holding company's PR, corporate communications, and events practices in the hope of creating a premier PR network with MSL.

He also testified in response to another question,

"What the group and Mr. Levy has decided to do is to create a

big PR network which would have significant ranking in the

workplace on a worldwide basis. I consider this as part of the

strategy of the group to use as best we can its access. But the decision is just to constitute a big PR network." He went on to say the implementation of that strategy was then undertaken by Mr. Fleurot.

THE COURT: My inclination, since we are already taking the briefing schedule and have held it much longer than I would have liked, is to say I think you have enough. Make your argument at the time under Judge Carter's schedule when we finish the rest of the jurisdictional discovery.

If you feel you get sandbagged by Publicis when they put in their reply papers, and in order to encourage them not to, I will seriously consider letting you have further discovery and a surreply in the event that you argue that Publicis created MSL and they argue not a legal argument but come up with facts that are different from what the 30(b)(6) witness testified to.

MR. WITTELS: May I speak just briefly?

THE COURT: I generally don't like tag-teaming. If you feel you must, you must.

MR. WITTELS: I don't want to tag-team.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, the one thing we wanted to clarify is that there doesn't appear to be a dispute that Publicis was behind the creation of MSLGroup, at least now there doesn't appear to be. Before, there was a dispute as to that. What we are concerned about is, again, just that

Publicis is withholding documents that would allow us to test their argument that --

THE COURT: Their argument that they created it?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: No. The argument that they may have created it but really all the actual process and the implementation of the restructuring was driven by MSL.

THE COURT: There is no evidence that Mr. Levy was involved in that implementation. You had the 30(b)(6) witness who was testifying about implementation from Publicis's point of view. Unless you're telling me that that person committed perjury, it seems to me you have the ammunition you need.

I understand your argument. Again, you're going to argue that they implemented it, that they created it.

Depending on what the defendants say in their reply papers, if necessary, I will cause them to review Mr. Levy's emails at that point. I frankly don't think that is going to happen. I think you're going to get what you need by making the arguments you make in your opposition papers.

Now let's move on. The next one is Re:Sources.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: On that, let me tell you where I think I'm coming from, and then you can argue from there. It might make sense, since they are in New York, to have a 30(b)(6) witness from Re:Sources testify as to their relationship to Publicis in France and MSL in New York and connect the dots that way. That

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is also probably the fastest.

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Whether that requires them to be subpoensed or whether, between Publicis and MSL, you will accept a deposition notice on their behalf or accept the subpoens as counsel for Re:Sources so that is not held against you in any way, that's what I'm leaning towards. I'll hear from whichever side least likes that leaning to argue differently.

MR. EVANS: Perhaps that's me. Your Honor, we would take the position that the plaintiffs have had months of discovery to raise issues with respect to the shared services model undertaken into the United States. They have known that Re:Sources was a distinct legal entity. They took the deposition of our 30(b)(6), witness who testified about the extent of Publicis's involvement in the provision of shared services.

We have consistently from the beginning explained that process and explained and produced documents that reflect the limited times in which Publicis in France actually gets involved in the shared services offered by Re:Sources in the United States to other entities within the United States. At this stage of the litigation, we are already extending the discovery schedule. It's going to result in additional delay of the process. It's unnecessary and it's untimely.

THE COURT: Ms. Nurhussein?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, we don't know how

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defendants can make an argument about timeliness given that we served the requests in October and they didn't produced the documents until March at the earliest.

THE COURT: The key question is the time between March and now.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Yes, your Honor. We have followed up repeatedly about our product discovery requests. My understanding from the last conference was there were a lot of questions relating to non-MSL subsidiaries that your Honor suggested we get through the 30(b)(6) deposition. Your Honor also noted at the last conference that if Publicis were to walk away from its policies, we would potentially be entitled to additional discovery, which is exactly what happened with respect to the Re:Sources manual.

Dong Tso Chen, the 30(b)(6) witness, said that he didn't know whether the manual was implemented with respect to MSL, and he repeatedly distanced himself from the policy, calling it best practices but not something that the subsidiaries necessarily followed.

We would be amenable to doing the 30(b)(6) deposition of a Re:Sources person. To my understanding, Publicis counsel John Spitzig I believe is also affiliated with Re:Sources. So I don't see what the difficulty would be there. I think that possibly would be the quickest and cleanest way to get the information with minimal burden to Publicis.

MR. EVANS: As an initial matter, we never described the shared services model policy that applied from Publicis to any entity, including Re:Sources or MSLGroup. We described the Janus book as the relevant policies, and the witness confirmed during the deposition what we said all along, which is that those are the policies and they are enforced.

With respect to Re:Sources, I don't represent

Re:Sources, so I can't accept service of a subpoena or agree to allow anyone at Re:Sources to be deposed. As I said before, I think the request is untimely. I think the plaintiffs had ample opportunity to take discovery on jurisdiction from any number of sources and that they chose to take the route they did and they should live with it.

THE COURT: As to Re:Sources, I guess you're going to have to serve a subpoena limited to a half-day deposition and limited solely to any connection between Publicis and Re:Sources on behalf of Publicis providing services for MSL. Nothing about Re:Sources and other New York or any other company except MSL and Publicis.

You will have to describe in whatever detail what it is you want the 30(b)(6) witness to be prepared on. If there are fights about that, let's try get whoever is going to be counsel for Re:Sources in quickly. I certainly want this discovery period to end so that the briefing can be finalized. That's the Court's ruling.

1 Once you talk to Re: Sources, you may find that as an 2 affiliate company to your two companies -- by your two, I'm 3 referring to Publicis and MSL -- that they will authorize 4 somebody to accept that subpoena to get the process moving, whether that is Mr. Evans, Mr. Brecher, some other attorney in 5 6 the corporate hierarchy. It's not very hard to serve a 7 subpoena on a corporation anyway, but I certainly would like to 8 see that deposition done by the end of this month, if not 9 sooner.

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Next, the deficiencies, alleged deficiencies, in Mr. Etienne's knowledge.

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, on this point, we ask that this question be deferred for the following reason and that there not be a ruling on this today. Given that there is now an extension on the briefing schedule for us to put in our papers asking the defendants to produce more documents that have been targeted to jurisdictional questions, we would like to see what they produce to see if in fact we want to follow up with that deposition. It may well also be that some of the issues that we wanted to ask him about will be covered by the 30(b)(6) topics that are addressed to Re:Sources.

THE COURT: Other than item 12 on the list -- and I'm working off of your letter, Mr. Wittels, your firm's letter, whoever signed it -- it seems that everything else, 12, 13, 14 have to do with Re:Sources and I assume would be eliminated by

that. There is a lot of other material.

I'm happy to defer it. But because time is on nobody's side, particularly the Court's, I want to make sure that if we are coming back to this, it's not going to result in a delay because one of you is unavailable. I tried to get you in last week, and somebody asked that that conference be moved to today. I understand last week was a semi-holiday, although I was working. But I don't want to lose more time.

If you're confident that this is likely to go away, and by looking at a lot of it I think it is likely to go away, either because it's covered by Re:Sources or whatever, then that's fine. But if not, even though it takes up my time, I don't want to risk that you want to come back at a time when I'm on trial and then we lose another week or two.

MR. WITTELS: May I confer with Ms. Nurhussein?
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, we are very sensitive to, obviously, not having to request again a time shift given the calendar and wanting to get this motion briefed. What we would propose is if we do come back, we think it could be done with a Skype deposition pretty quickly, with a limited time, an hour or two, to follow up on anything that is not covered by the documents they produce.

THE COURT: You run the risk that once we hit August, if we hit August, it is not unusual for Europe to shut down.

meetings that took place in New York and others that did not.

The witness didn't know the exact dates of the meetings that

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argument.

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MR. WITTELS: We have the names. The question is control. In terms of direction and in terms of how the board would operate, we don't have.

THE COURT: That you have in the Janus book. It seems to me you're looking for argument here. You also can Google or do independent research as to whether any of these people work for Publicis or are, quote-unquote, outside independent directors. I'm denying any further deposition on that subject.

The next one, which is item 5, seems to be the same thing.

MR. WITTELS: In that one, from our quote, you can see the witness is stepping away from the policy, not familiar with the system, slightly different from how others are.

THE COURT: I'm not sure how that establishes jurisdiction over Publicis. If anything, it sounds like MSL is more independent. You're going to have the identity of the board. That's enough. Next.

The next one is 7, about the RIF, reduction in force.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ WITTELS: He obviously could not answer the germane questions.

THE COURT: The germane question is jurisdiction over Publicis. That's the overarching question. I'm not sure whether or not MSL is part of the reduction in force during the hiring freeze period. How does that tie back to Publicis one way or the other?

MR. WITTELS: We know it was initiated from Publicis, but we don't know the extent of it, I guess. That's the issue.

THE COURT: The extent of it is not relevant jurisdictionally. Whether they fired one person in the RIF or 50, it's either or not the fact that Publicis, quote-unquote, ordered it, if that's what the testimony is. You're not helping me here. The request is denied.

MR. WITTELS: Sorry. The question, though, was whether MSL was part of the reduction in force that took place.

THE COURT: Is that a yes-or-no question? Do you want a yes-or-no interrogatory answer to that?

MR. WITTELS: Yes.

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THE COURT: Any problem with answering that, either yes, no, or however many sentences it takes?

MR. EVANS: The problem with answering the question is that it mischaracterizes the testimony of the witness. The witness testified at length about the hiring freeze and salary freeze and Publicis's role in that. He was then shown a document that was not a part of any 30(b)(6) notice, where the reduction in Publicis Groupe subsidiary employees worldwide was described as having been a reduction in force, meaning people left and people were not hired.

He was asked a question that is outside the scope of the case. Even the use of the term "reduction in force," while it was in the press release that he was shown, really isn't

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concerns at the last minute. I think it is untimely and should be denied on that basis alone.

> THE COURT: Mr. Wittels and Ms. Nurhussein? MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, if we are talking about

1 | timeliness, I would point out --

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THE COURT: Don't tell me how long they had your requests.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: No. What I was going to point out is that it is their obligation to produce their privilege log along with their documents. They produced their privilege log, as Mr. Evans pointed out in May.

THE COURT: We are now sitting here in July.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: We did raise this issue within a few weeks of receiving the privilege log.

THE COURT: You raised it with me for the first time. The answer is, of course, your letter at the end of June.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Actually, June 15th, I believe.

THE COURT: Whenever your first letter came in. Yes,

June 15th is correct. I am not going to rule it untimely.

However, if you lose a few of these, I suggest you either give up or I am, as I mentioned in the order setting forth this conference -- no, some other order -- you may well wind up paying on a per document basis, one side or the other.

Either this material is privileged or and you're wasting my time or it's not privileged and the other party is wasting my time. Hand me a sample document and we'll go from there.

MR. EVANS: If I may, your Honor, the plaintiffs have never raised with me that they believe these documents are not

privileged. They have simply contested the sufficiency of the log. They were, I think, pretty clear on that at our last call. But I have the documents with me. In light of your order the last week, the plaintiffs and defendants both identified documents within each category.

THE COURT: Let's start with the first one. Hand it up. Let me ask Ms. Nurhussein, is that correct, that you are not challenging whether these are privileged, you just think their log wasn't sufficient?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, we don't have sufficient information due to the deficiencies in the current log to challenge their designation. The problem is they don't provide any description of what documents. All the descriptions are sort of generic email from such and such person to such and such person. It is difficult for us to tell, just based on the face of the document, whether it actually contained privileged information.

MR. EVANS: If I may, your Honor, these are really a series of documents, so one at a time is a little bit misleading.

THE COURT: Hand me the series that you think are all related, Ms. Nurhussein. I must say, considering that this document went to Mr. Evans and Ms. Chavey, normally I don't even require parties to --

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, the first one I had on my

1 | list was Publicis 000306.

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MR. EVANS: It's document number 2 on the privilege list.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: My log says email from M. Emmerich to in-house counsel.

THE COURT: Let me get out which exhibit somebody's letter was on the privilege log. Let's make sure we are all on the same page. What I have just been handed has no Bates numbers of any sort, so I have no idea what it is.

You're saying this is the Emmerich?

MR. EVANS: That is document 2, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why is it given to me with a further email from somebody to you and Ms. Chavey?

MR. EVANS: The log should actually read in this instance "to inside and outside counsel." What happened in this case and the series of emails, as the plaintiffs surmised and said in their letter, is that in order to avoid having to collect electronic email accounts in light of the French blocking laws, our client was particularly sensitive, they forwarded us emails responsive to requests for information, most of which had to do with the salary hiring freeze.

So, the mails will reflect in some cases the back-andforth between in-house counsel or outside counsel and somebody at the client, in other cases will simply be emails forwarding information received as a result of those communications.

THE COURT: Putting aside the forwarding to you, which 1 2 really wasn't part of the original process but was just the way 3 of getting it produced, it appears to be from Emmerich, senior 4 VP and general secretary, to John Spitzig. 5 MR. EVANS: Yes, who is in-house counsel. MR. WITTELS: I thought it said "to Bob et Rennee." 6 7 MR. EVANS: The subject is Bob et Rennee. 8 THE COURT: My question is, what is this all about? 9 Are you suggesting that I need to see the whole email chain to better review it? It looks like several of these are similar. 10 MR. EVANS: Almost all of these are the same. 11 produced every document after the email from Mr. Emmerich to 12 13 Mr. Spitzig. So the email chain that he forwarded has been 14 produced. What has not been produced in all of these cases 15 with respect to these emails are the forwarding of the email to in-house or outside counsel. 16 17 THE COURT: That is, frankly, not relevant to 18 anything. Any further discussion from the plaintiffs? 19 MR. WITTELS: I guess the reason we brought this up, 20 your Honor, is because, again, all the privilege logs we have 21 seen --22 THE COURT: I'm sorry to interrupt you. It sounds 2.3 like there was either the usual lack of communication or the 24 usual distrust of each other that's all too prevalent in this

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Yes, the log might have been better, etc. You now

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understand what Mr. Evans was saying. Your Honor certainly articulated it so I do understand it. Can I understand that that is the case, all of the documents that are cover letters attached documents that have been already produced to plaintiffs? Is that correct?

MR. EVANS: Yes, that is correct, insofar as there are

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cover letters. There are some emails, and I can show you an example if you like, which reflect the conversation between inside counsel and the client regarding this case.

THE COURT: If Mr. Wittels wants me to review those, I will. Are we done with what we are calling the cover memo emails?

MR. WITTELS: Yes. Mr. Evans, just tell me what number that goes to. Is it to 64? It's hard to tell.

MR. EVANS: That is, every email, every document up through 62 before you get to an expense report, are either cover emails or emails reflecting the investigation for documents in the case.

THE COURT: Let me give this one back to you. Let's move on to the first of your semi-substantive ones. Whoever the person in the back of the room was, we have sufficiently bored her that she is gone. What am I looking at here?

MR. EVANS: In response to request for information reflecting travel by Publicis employees to New York, we produced expense reports for all Publicis employees that reflected travel to New York. In my opinion, the substance of those emails themselves was irrelevant, but for nonattorneys we just produced it to avoid any dispute.

For attorneys, <we redacted it and included it on the log so that they would have a date or dates of the travel but otherwise not potentially disclose any privileged information

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THE COURT: It is an expense report. There is no narrative on it except to the extent of itemizing expenses, and in the course of that noting people that Mr. Kelly had meals or some such with. Whether that is privileged or not, I don't know. On the other hand, for your purposes who cares? Mr. Kelly of Publicis came to New York.

MR. WITTELS: If Publicis lawyers are involved in doing work --

Cର୍ଟ୍ର ବ୍ୟୁଲ୍ୟ ନ୍ଦ୍ର - 01279-ALC-AJP Document 260 Filed 07/26/12 Page 27 of 36 1 THE COURT: Counsel, he is in New York. He is a 2 Publicis lawyer. You have that fact. I can, I quess, have 3 them produce the expense report up through the heading, which 4 shows that it's Kelly, it's Publicis. It's an expense report 5 dated in the European style December 18, 2008. OK? He came to 6 New York as shown on that expense report. What else do you 7 need? 8 MR. WITTELS: We would need what your Honor described as well as when he came to New York and what the purpose of the 9 10 trip was. 11 THE COURT: That's not shown on here. Literally, it says, "Hotel," such and such a date, "not in New York." 12 13 Another date not in New York. Third date, hotel New York City

says, "Hotel," such and such a date, "not in New York."

Another date not in New York. Third date, hotel New York City and a charge for it. There are then charges for meals, taxi, etc. Most of which by the dates had nothing to do with New York, because this, for whatever reason, is his travel for quite a long period of time.

MR. WITTELS: It's relevant, your Honor, to whether Publicis --

THE COURT: What is relevant?

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MR. WITTELS: The fact that Publicis attorneys are in New York doing business.

THE COURT: Thanks. Stop. Produce this report with the cover entry that I mentioned, the person's name and the date of the report And the hotel date where it says "Hotel New

York City." That's it, period. Any problem with that, Mr. Evans?

MR. EVANS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good. Do that for all the other expense reports that are on this list, which is another half dozen or whatever.

Anything else you want, Mr. Wittels?

MR. WITTELS: Not from the privilege log. Thank you.

THE COURT: Let me again give this back to you, Mr.

Evans.

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On the redaction logs, let me see one sample of the redacted document and its corresponding unredacted version.

What am I looking at?

MR. EVANS: These are travel expense records like the ones we just looked at for nonattorneys within Publicis Groupe for travel to New York. We redacted out pages that reflected travel not to New York and left in everything else that related to New York.

THE COURT: What is the objection? Do you really want to know that somebody was in Chicago or Seattle or whatever, which has nothing to do with New York? Remember, this is doing business in New York, not a securities case or the like where doing business anywhere on the continental U.S. applies.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Yes, your Honor, I understand. The issue that we have with the redaction log is that defendants

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have unilaterally determined that the this information is not relevant. We do concede that the information that you just referred to, we wouldn't push for information --

THE COURT: Is there a reason the two of you don't talk to each other?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, the problem is the log.

Again, this goes back to deficiencies in the redaction log.

The log says, "Contains nonresponsive information,"

semicolon --

what Mr. Evans said. Is there a reason, and I don't know whose fault it is, but you're all taking my time because the two of you won't talk to each other. I don't know whose fault it is and frankly I don't care. You have now heard what has been redacted and why. Regardless of how bad their redaction list is, this isn't kindergarten. This isn't a law school exam where I give their redaction log a grade.

This is you're asking me for a ruling. Having heard that they redacted non-New York travel, is there any objection to that? Yes or no.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: No, your Honor, there is no objection to that. I would ask defense counsel whether that's the only basis for all the redactions in all of these expense reports, whether the only reason for the redactions is because it relates to non-New York travel.

MR. EVANS: That's correct. As it says in our privilege log, reflect travel to location to other than New

York.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS.}}$ NURHUSSEIN: The redaction log gave a different impression to me on that.

THE COURT: If you had spoken, you might have figured this out. I'm returning the redaction material.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, just for the record, we did confer with defense counsel. I don't recall that --

THE COURT: All I can tell you is neither of you are helping the progress of this case. There is enough serious substantive issues to be dealt with that when you can't figure out the reason for redaction, which is so crystal clear if you spoke to each other, something is wrong.

Are there any other issues as to jurisdictional discovery other than me setting a deadline for its completion at this point?

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MR. EVANS: There is one other document, your Honor. It actually is a one-page document. I handed you three pages. That is the unredacted version coming up now. This is a document that was also redacted for relevance. It is the group structure chart that was produced to plaintiffs. We redacted those with ownership interests in Publicis Groupe itself but left any information that contained information regarding Publicis's relationship with the subsidiaries or entities

1 | listed on here.

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THE COURT: What is the objection?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, I guess it is two things. The point that relates specifically to this document is that we believe we are entitled to see the overall corporate structure and the interrelationship among all the entities.

THE COURT: Why are you entitled to anything above

Publicis? You're trying to prove that Publicis Groupe is doing

business in New York. If Sherlock Holmes and Mr. Moriarty own

shares in Publicis Groupe and they are not in New York, what

difference does it make?

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, we can let this one go in the interests of resolving this.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good. The documents are going back to Mr. Evans. Any other issues from the plaintiff or the defendant before we set a deadline to complete the jurisdictional discovery?

MR. EVANS: No, your Honor.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, the last issue we wanted to raise is that your Honor granted us leave to serve two additional requests on defendant MSL. We had served those. In response to one related to Publicis policies that are imposed on MSL and the other relating to Publicis' involvement in client pitches and other client matters, there were a couple of documents in response to the first request, no documents in

response to the second.

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We did confer with defense counsel, counsel for MSL.

Our question was really, given the informational asymmetry,

what kind of search they conducted for documents, granted given

that they were apparently unable to uncover any responsive

document.

THE COURT: Do your clients who were employees of MSL know of any Publicis involvement or Publicis documents that weren't produced that either would prove to me that Mr. Brecher and his colleagues didn't do a good job or --

MS. NURHUSSEIN: Your Honor, we do know of extensive Publicis involvement in client pitches. It's just a question as to whether, in addition to the sort of emails that we have seen as part of our review and a couple of individual client pitches that we saw as part of that review process, whether there is anything else. Again, today, they are the ones who have most of the information and would be in a better position to identify responsive documents.

THE COURT: I understand. But this is a common problem that lawyers for whatever reason don't like to talk to their clients. Your clients worked there for umpteen years.

If there is a smoking gun or even not a smoking gun, you would think your clients would know about it and would tell you about it.

Any response from MSL, Mr. Brecher?

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MR. BRECHER: Thank you, your Honor. First, I wasn't aware that this was going to be an issue today, since, as you previously ruled, if they were going to bring up something, they needed to bring it to your attention at least two days beforehand to avoid the problem of one side not being aware that an issue was going to be raised.

Putting that aside for the moment, we did have a meet-and-confer, Ms. Chavey and I, with Mr. Wittels and Ms. Nurhussein. We stated that we conducted a reasonable inquiry based on the request that was made but that they should refer to our objections as well. You had ordered previously that we produce policy documents, not every single email on the implementation. That's what we tried to accomplish.

MS. NURHUSSEIN: I simply ask defense counsel if they can indicate what sort of search they conducted. Because we don't have access to the same information that defendants have, we would at a minimum ask that they indicate what sort of sources they searched, just so we can also be in a position to assess whether they conducted a diligent search.

MR. BRECHER: Your Honor, this issue was raised before the Court maybe two months ago, when they again said they want to know exactly what we did. We explained to the Court we are not required to tell them every step we took and who we spoke with. We are supposed to make a reasonable, diligent effort, and we have made that representation.

1 We are not obligated, unless the Court requires us to 2 do so, to disclose our work product and how we responded. They 3 haven't disclosed every individual plaintiff they spoke with 4 and what documents they looked at and what drawers they looked in at their homes and which computers. We haven't asked them 5 6 to do so. They have said they have produced all documents in a 7 reasonable, diligent fashion, and we have taken their word for 8 That's my response to that, your Honor, which we have 9 already addressed, by the way.

THE COURT: At this point we are going to move on.

How soon can Publicis produce whatever is left to be produced?

It had better be a date with July in it.

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MR. EVANS: Your Honor, the only documents left to be produced are from the email accounts of the two individuals I mentioned earlier and documents related to one stock share program that I can produce this week. The emails, there were four corrupted files when they were sent to our vendor, so I don't know the extent of those files.

Of those that I have, there were 350,000 emails -- I'm sorry -- 500,000 emails in the set. Restricting it to communications between MSLGroup and Publicis Groupe, we should be able to review and produce responsive documents from those that I have in two weeks.

THE COURT: That is July 23. Do whatever you need to do about the corrupted files. Is the corruption likely to be

in the originals or in the transportation, for lack of a better word, from France to you and you to your vendor?

MR. EVANS: We believe it is the latter. We are having them sent on visible media, and we hope that will solve the problem.

THE COURT: Make sure you're using FedEx and other things to speed.

MR. EVANS: Surely.

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THE COURT: July 30 is the end of this discovery, hopefully sooner. Therefore, plaintiffs opp. brief is due no later than August 13. Assuming that the last thing is either the July 23 production of the emails or the Re:Sources disposition, if all of that gets done sooner, that will advance, namely, make earlier, your opposition papers. So, no later than August 13.

If there are any problems, I expect to know about it long before July 30 because I'm not going to be inclined to hold the briefing any further. I assume that on the emails you will do a rolling production once your vendor gets through it so it can be done sooner than July 23, other than perhaps the corrupted material.

MR. EVANS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good. When do you all want to come back?

If all this goes according to plan, there may not be anything

for us to do, since the MSL-oriented discovery is on hold until